



# **Alliance for Juvenile Justice Education: Purpose, Progress and Next Steps**

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## ■ The History of Juvenile Justice Education

- Colonial America and Grim Determinism
- Period of Transition (1790-1830)
- Jacksonian Era (1830)
- The Discovery of Recidivism (1850)
- The Rehabilitative Ideal and the Juvenile Court (1899)
- Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

## ■ The Florida Experience (JJEEP)

- Bobby M.
- Quality Assurance
- Longitudinal Research
  - using a cohort of 4,147, findings demonstrate the relationship between educational achievement while incarcerated, return to school following release and recidivism, including more positive outcomes form African American youth

## ■ No Child Left Behind

- The National Juvenile Justice Education Collaboration Project



## II – The Importance of JEd

- **Effective education systems are a critical component of a successful and prosperous society. Education prepares leaders, inspires innovation, opens minds, and changes the trajectory of juvenile and adult lives.**
- **Increasing recognition of financial scarcity, associated competition for employment and economic globalization have contributed to an emerging acknowledgement of the value of education in corrections to successfully reintegrate adult and juvenile offenders into society with competitive academic and vocational skills**
- **The lifetime economic losses of a high school dropout ranges from \$675,000 to \$1 million\***
- **High school graduation has also been found to reduce involvement in crime\***
- **The total economic costs of one youth dropping out of high school for a life of crime and substance abuse ranges from \$4.2 to \$7.2 million\***

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\*Cohen & Piquero “The Monetary Value of Saving a High Risk Youth,” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 2009



- **Most states were only partially successful in implementing NCLB requirements**
- **Because of organizational diversity, lack of consensus on education best practices and, very importantly, patterned difficulty in hiring qualified teachers and general financial scarcity, the states' abilities to fully implement NCLB were limited**
- **As a result, and despite these efforts, most youth in juvenile justice incarceration facilities across the country remain “lost education opportunities”**
- **If these youth could receive quality and effective education services, the returns to society would be substantial**
- **However, given the uncertainty of the future of NCLB and growing concerns over financial scarcity, the outlook of juvenile justice education remains in question**



## **IV – The Alliance for Juvenile Justice Education**

- **The purpose of this Alliance is to collaboratively develop and implement research that guides national policy and practice for education in juvenile justice systems**
- **While housed and fiscally operated by FSU, the Alliance is comprised of advisory board members and participants representing organizations and state agencies throughout the country**



# IV – The Alliance for Juvenile Justice Education

## Goals

- **Build alliances between and among established organizations and state agencies involved with the education of students in juvenile justice systems.**
- **Collect, analyze and report data on the relationship between juvenile justice education and successful community reentry through national implementation of pilot projects.**
- **Identify evidence based juvenile justice education services for national replication.**
- **Promote citizen awareness and legislative support for evidence based education in juvenile justice systems.**



# **V – Discussion and Suggestions from Participants on Future Alliance Plans and Priorities**



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